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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

DETAILED ACTION

1. Applicant's election without traverse of Group I (1-3,5-21,89-134), in Paper No. 13 is acknowledged.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

2. The following is a quotation of the first paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall contain a written description of the invention, and of the manner and process of making and using it, in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same and shall set forth the best mode contemplated by the inventor of carrying out his invention.

3. Claims 89-91,99,103 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, first paragraph, as failing to comply with the written description requirement. The claim(s) contains subject matter which was not described in the specification in such a way as to reasonably convey to one skilled in the relevant art that the inventor(s), at the time the application was filed, had possession of the claimed invention.

Claim 89 recites, "entering one or more words into a browser program" on line 2 and "providing said one or more words to software at a first location other than the location of said browser " on line 4-5. The specification as originally filed does not disclose one embodiment where the words are enter into the browser and also entered at a first location other than the location of said browser. The specification recites either entering the words in the browser window or in a separate input window "page 12, lines 16-27).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 112

The following is a quotation of the second paragraph of 35 U.S.C. 112:

> The specification shall conclude with one or more claims particularly pointing out and distinctly claiming the subject matter which the applicant regards as his invention.

4. Claims 89-91,98-99,103 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicant regards as the invention.

Claim 89 recites, "entering one or more words into a browser program" on line 2 and "providing said one or more words to software at a first location other than the location of said browser " on line 4-5. It is not clear how the words are entered into the browser and at the same time at a first location other than the location of the browser.

Claim 98 depends from canceled claim 85.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5 Claims 1-3,5-21,89-134 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Osaku et al (US Patent 6,061,738) in view of Internationalization of Domain Names, July 1997.

As to claim 1, Osaku discloses a method of W-WW page retrieval from a web site, comprising:

entering information associated with a content of the site, which information is not a www address or a portion thereof [a simplied network address SNA using single number of

digits or characters which is not a WWW address is used to retrieve home pages (col. 1, line 67-col. 2, line 25)], which entering comprises typing by a user (col. 4, lines 46-61).

providing said information to a software not associated with said site [the SNA (information) is entered in a user browser (software not associated with the site (col. 4, lines 33-61)];

providing a page address responsive to said entered information, by said software site [the SNA is converted to a URL (network address) for the webpage (col. 4, line 62-col. 5, line 4)];

retrieving said page responsive to said page address (col. 5, lines 4-6); and

to directly displaying said page, using a browser, without any additional user intervention, beyond said entering (col. 5, col. 6-9).

Osaku shows in Fig. 15 and input keyboard for inputing the digits and characters for the string of the simplified network address SNA, the keyboard shows the numbers and the letters in Latin language as well Japanese characters .

Osaku does not explicitly disclose wherein said information is entered in a non-Latin language.

Internationalization of Domain Names discloses the use of characters of other alphabets and syllabifies, ideographic chacracters other than Latin alphabets for encoding domain names (p. 3, paragraph 1.2- p.4, paragraph 2). A software (for example a web browser, would convert the internationalized domain names and translate it before submitting it to the DNS resolver (p. 6, paragraph 3.3-p. 7, paragraph 4.1). The motivation is that using aliases in a local context (someone's language) are easier to remember or type (p. 3, paragraph 1.1).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use Internationalization of Domain Names 's teachings to modify Osaku's method by entering domain name information in user's browser in languages other than Latin in order to facilitate entering domain name information using aliases in a local language that is more easy to remember or type by the user.

As to claim 2, Osaku further discloses comprising providing user-dependent information and wherein providing a page address comprises analyzing said information using said user dependent information [the SNA (user dependent information) is input by the user and is analyzed by the converter and provide a URL or a web page (col. 5, lines 12-24)];

As to claim 3, Osaku further discloses wherein providing a page address comprises selecting a URL from a translation table in which said information is a unique index [a database provides a correspondence relation between a simplified network address SNA and network URL which is a unique (col. 15, lines 24)];

As to claim 5, Osaku further discloses wherein said database is at Ieast logically associated with a particular user [the simplified number addresses SNA registered in the database is associated with the user that chooses a birthdate, a telephone number etc as an SNA (col. 15, lines 54-58, col. 18, lines 38-47, col. 23, lines 55-60)].

As to claim 6, Osaku further discloses wherein said database includes information regarding a particular user, which information is entered by said user, which page is selected for display responsive to said information and wherein said database is stored at a location remote from where the information is entered for display of said page [a user access log file stores in a

database the number of access requests by a specific user and data accessed (col. 19, lines 20-48, col. 23, lines 39-49) the database is on a server remote from the user (Fig. 6)].

As to claim 7, Osaku further discloses wherein said database comprises at least one association which is particular to said particular user [the simplified number addresses SNA registered in the database is associated with the user that chooses a birth date, a telephone number etc as an SNA (col. 15, lines 54-58, col. 18, lines 38-47, col. 23, lines 55-60)].

As to claim 8, Osaku further discloses wherein analyzing comprises analyzing responsive to said at least one association [the SNA (at least on association) is converted (analyzed) to URL address in response to entering the SNA in a browser field (col. 4, line 6-col. 5, line 4)].

As to claim 9, Osaku further discloses wherein said at least one association is entered by said particular user [the SNA (at least on association) is entered by the user in a browser location field (col. 4, line 46-col. 5, line 4)].

As to claim 10, Osaku further discloses wherein said at least one association is automatically generated responsive to a selection of a www page, from a plurality of suggested pages, by said particular user (col. 18, lines 40-47, col. 23, line 33-col. 24, line 2).

As to claim 11, Osaku further discloses wherein al least one association in said database is automatically generated responsive to a selection of a particular www page, from a plurality of suggested pages, by a plurality of users (col. 18, lines 40-47, col. 23, line 33-col. 24, line 2).

As to claim 12, Osaku further discloses wherein said database is at least logically associated with a translation server, which utilizes said database for translation [Fig. 6, database is logically associated with a URL server to convert SNA to a URL network address].

As to claim 13, Osaku further discloses wherein said at least logical association comprises a physical association [URL address is physical association (col. 7, lines 44-53)].

As to claim 14, refer to claim 2 rejection.

As to claim 15, Osaku further discloses wherein providing comprises providing responsive to a geographical location at which said information is entered [when the user types the string <patent search>, the united states Patent and trade mark office is accessed (geographical location) (col. 5, lines 53-67) also when the Japanese name string JAL is used, the Japanese Airlines Co. web page is accessed (geographical location) (col. 18, lines 41-55).

As to claim 16, refer to claim 15 rejection.

As to claim 17, Osaku further discloses wherein said information is entered by a user in a same way in which a standard URL would be entered (col. 4, lines 33-67).

As to claim 18, Osaku further discloses wherein said information is entered into a URL entry field in said browser (col. 4, lines 46-57).

As to claim 19, Osaku further discloses wherein said information is entered into a window overlaying said browser [Fig. 8, address window 156 is used to enter information by user 159, window 156, overlaying the browser 155].

As to claim 20, refer to claim 19 rejection.

As to claim 21, refer to claim 18 rejection.

As to claim 89, [as best understood by the Examiner] Osaku discloses a method of www page retrieval from a web site, comprising:

entering one or more words into a browser program, the one or more words not comprising a www address or a portion thereof [the simplified network addresses using SNA

using number of digits or characters which is not a www address is used to retrieve home pages (col. 1, line 67- col. 2, lines 25). The SNA is a one or more words such as <patent search> (col. 5, lines 53-67)], which entering comprises typing by a user (col. 4, lines 46-61);

providing said one or more words to software at a first location other than the location of said browser [the SNA (one or more words) is enter in a user browser (software), the user input the SNA in a window overlaid over a browser 155 (Fig. 8), the window 156 is first location overlaid on the browser 155] ;

providing a page address of a page stored at a second location, responsive to said entered one or more words, by said software [the SNA is converted to a URL (network address) for a web page stored on a server (second location) (Fig. 12, col. 4. line 62-col. 5, line 4];

retrieving said page stored at a second location responsive to said page address (col. 5, lines 4-6); and

directly displaying said page, using said browser, without any additional user intervention, beyond said entering (col. 5, lines 6-9);

wherein providing the page address of the page stored at the second location comprises performing an automated web search (col. 6, lines 20-49).

As to claim 90, Osaku further discloses wherein providing said one or more words comprises providing only one word [,888. is only one word (col. 4, lines 46-61), <JAL>, <marui> is only one word (col. 18, lines 48-55)].

As to claim 91, Osaku further discloses wherein providing the page address, comprises performing an automated web search (col. 6, lines 20-50, col. 9, lines 19-38).

As to claim 91, refer to claim 91 rejection.

As to claim 92, refer to claim 91 rejection.

As to claim 93, refer to claim 91 rejection.

As to claim 95, Osaku further discloses wherein said providing the page address comprises retrieving information about a site from a location, and comprising updating of said information by an operator of said site (col. 2, lines 23-60).

As to claim 96, Internationalization of DNs further discloses wherein said information is in a non-Latin language p. 3, paragraph 1.2).

As to claim 97, refer to claim 96 rejection.

As to claim 98, refer to claim 96 rejection.

As to claim 99, refer to claim 96 rejection.

As to claim 100, refer to claim 18 rejection.

As to claim 101, refer to claim 18 rejection.

As to claim 102, refer to claim 18 rejection.

As to claim 103, refer to claim 18 rejection.

As to claim 104, Osaku further discloses wherein providing a page address irises providing responsive to a popularity level of said page (col. 19, lines 38-53, col. 23, lines 23-40).

As to claim 105, Osaku further discloses wherein providing a page address comprises providing based upon statistical information correlating said entered information and websites (col. 19, lines 38-53).

As to claim 106, Osaku further discloses including adding a user interface functionality to said browser, which functionality is used for interaction with said site (col. 11, lines 56-61).

As to claim 107, Osaku further discloses wherein said interface comprises icons (Figs. 10&15).

As to claim 108, Osaku further discloses wherein said interface comprises one or more menus (Fig. 17).

As to claim 109, Osaku further discloses wherein said functionality comprises a purchase function [accessing a Jal (Japanese Airline Co) (col. 18, lines 48-55) is a business function for the browser. It is obvious that accessing JAL is either for reservation, purchasing a ticket (purchase function)].

As to claim 110, Osaku further discloses wherein said functionality operates based on information stored in a database [the functionality of the browser is based on association or correspondence data stored in a data base (col. 14, line 61-col. 15, line 5).

As to claim 111, Osaku further discloses wherein said database contains information arranged by site (col. 19, lines 38-50).

As to claim 112, Osaku further discloses wherein said page address is determined using a database of associations [Fig. 6, database 110 is a database for correspondence relations (association)].

As to claim 113, refer to claim 96 rejection.

As to claim 114, Internationalization DNs further discloses wherein said information does not meet domain name specifications [the information is entered in a language different from Latin such as ideographic characters (p. 3, paragraph 1.2). The browser translates this information to a domain name syntax before submitting it to the DNs (p. 6, paragraph 3.3-p. 7, paragraph 4.1).

As to claim 115, Osaku further discloses wherein said information does not meet URL, specifications (col. 4, lines 46-61).

As to claim 116, Osaku further discloses wherein said information comprises a plurality of words (col. 5, lines 53-67).

As to claim 117, Osaku further discloses wherein said information comprises a field identifier and a field-match value (col. 14, lines 1-7).

As to claim 118, Osaku further discloses wherein said information is associated with an owner of the site (col. 15, lines 54-58, col. 18, lines 38-47).

As to claim 119, Osaku further discloses wherein said information comprises a partial street address of said owner (zipcode is a partial street address (col. 18, line 46)].

As to claim 120, Osaku further discloses wherein said information comprises a telephone number of said owner (col. 15, line 56-col. 18, line 46).

As to claim 121, Osaku further discloses comprising analyzing said information to determine a single translation thereof [the SNA (information) is converted (translated) to a URL network address (col. 7, lines 13-21) i.e. single translation].

As to claim 124, Osaku further discloses wherein analyzing comprises applying natural language recognition on said information [the SNA is input as a string of characters of a natural language (Latin) (Figs. 10& 15). The SNA is matched in a database to find the corresponding URL address that corresponds to that SNA (col. 7, lines 13-21) and it is obvious if not inherent to use character recoginition (natural language recognition) algorithms to recognize the input characters before matching them to characters strings in the database otherwise with recognizing the characters, you can not match them if you do not know what characters are they ?].

As to claim 125, Osaku further discloses wherein analyzing comprises blocking access to certain types of sites (col. 25, lines 50-65).

As to claim 126, Osaku further discloses wherein said translation comprises only domain name (p. 6, line 3.3).

As to claim 127, Osaku further discloses wherein said translation comprises a URL (Fig. 3).

As to claim 128, Osaku further discloses wherein said analyzing is performed locally, where said page is displayed [a client cache' for storing correspondence relations is used for converting the SNA on the clients machine, where the page is displayed on his screen (col. 5, lines 12-30)

As to claim 129, Osaku further discloses wherein said analyzing is performed remotely from where said page is displayed [the conversion data base is moved to a server (Fig. 6)].

As to claim 130, Osaku further discloses wherein said analyzing comprises determining a one-to-one mapping between said information and a translation [the correspondence database defines a correspondence relation between a received SNA (information) and a corresponding URL (translation) (col. 6, lines 33-36) i.e one to one mapping].

As to claim 131, Internationalization of DNs further discloses wherein said information is entered in a language not supported by said browser [the domain name information is centered in Kanji and the browser is responsible of converting or translating it (p. 6, paragraph 3.3- p. 7, paragraph 4.1)].

As to claim 132, Internationalization of DNs further discloses wherein said information is entered in a font not supported by said browser [the domain name information is entered in

Kanji (font not supported by the browser) and the browser is responsible of converting or translating it (p. 6, paragraph 3.3- p. 7, paragraph 4.1).

As to claim 133, Osaku further discloses wherein directly displaying said page, comprises automatically providing password information for accessing said page
[user's access information is stored in a logfile, the system identifies the user and access to certain home pages is provided to specific users (col. 25, lines 40-64). It is obvious if not inherent in the system that identification of user is to be done using conventional password that would identify the user].

As to claim 134, Osaku further discloses wherein a plurality of such passwords are stored in a password database associated with said user [the logfile stored in the server's database stores user's information including identification (passwords) (col. 25, lines 40-64)].

Allowable Subject Matter

6. Claims 122-123 are objected to as being dependent upon a rejected base claim, but would be allowable if rewritten in independent form including all of the limitations of the base claim and any intervening claims.

7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Hieu Le whose telephone number is (703) 306-3101. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday from 7:30 AM to 4:00 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Jack Harvey, can be reached on (703) 305-9703. The fax phone number for this Group is (703) 308-9051.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or proceeding should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

Hieu Le

JACK B. HARVEY
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER